SPRICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy-87 pe

THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy—37 per common.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at 0,4 cents per copy, or \$7 per annum; the European Edition, adopted annum to a my part of Great Britain, and \$8 to any perf of the Continent, both to include the postage.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing majorient news, solicide from any quarter of the mortal of most, and \$8 to 100 per formed to the telegraphy of the control of the mortal of the containing majorient news, and the forest for the mortal of the control of ADVERT IS BMENTS renewed every morning.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

TEIPLER HALL-PROP. ANDERSON'S SOIRES MYSTE. BOWERY THEATRE, Howery-SAXON SORCERESS-BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Village Doctor

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Breedway JEANNETTE AND JEAN-

PRONUIS CLUB. MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Surgion or

SOCIETY LIBRARY, Broadway-Exception of THE BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broodway-CHRISTMAS CAR-BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE, Bowery Equipment CHRISTY'S M'NSTRELS, Mochanice' Hall, 472 Broad-

FELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Fellows' Musical Hall, No. 444 AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES AP-

New York, Monday, Decem'r 20, 1851.

Summary.

With the exception of Kossuth's speech in Pattimore, the telegraph furnishes but little this moreing. The Magyar, in his address, treats of the retigious denominations in Hungary and elsewhere, and takes occasion to state that it was not the Protestante solely who were fighting for the freedom of that country. He says that the Catholics-as in Maryland, Virginia, &c., during our revolutioneccupied the first rank in the Hungarian army. He reviews the causes his people had for rebellion erainst the Austrian dynasty, and, among other shings, mentions the tax upon tobacco, whereby the Magyars were compelled to abjure smoke, which was a great deprivation, and which he acknow edged was his only luxury. With regard to his ctations of aid, &c., from this continent, they are much the same as have been hitherto expressed It is supposed that at least six persons were killed at the fire in Philadelphia, on Saturday.

The details of the European news, by the Canade, will probably reach this city in time for to-morrow's paper.

Mossoth and the Recent Revolution In France.

The recent famous coup d'état of Louis Napole in France, the military government which now seems to be firmly fixed upon the necks of the French people, and the sensation, with its peculiarities, which has followed these events throughout Farepe and this country, were taken up by the eloquent Kossuth during his late visit to Philadelphis, and made the basis of the great speech which to delivered on that occasion to the authorities above. That speech contains his deliberate opinion. conceived with great eloquence, and delivered with much force, on those astounding events in France. From his position and popularity in this country, his opinion will unquestionably have great influence among his admirers, and all that portion of the people who only look at the surface, but seldom dip seeply into the depths of human affairs.

Thingreat speech of Kossuth in Philadelphia purposed to be a reply to some remarks which appeared n the columns of the HERALD on receiving the recent news from Europe. The following is an ex-

Now as to the important news from France:—It was seperted in one distinguished organ of the daily press, jibe Naw Yoak Herand) that "the news of Louis Naposen's stroke fell like a bomb-bell upon me, and that my movements will be arrested by it." Now, I confiseen's stroke fell like a bomb-shell upon me, and that my movements will be arrested by it." Now, I confidently state that this news, instead of arresting my movements, can only have the effect to harten my movements, can only have the effect to harten my movements, can only have the effect to harten my movements, to a happier, at least to a speedier, definitive decision than the case would have been without this news. And as to the bomb-shell, (laughter) I really must deciline the honor of acknowledging that compliment. Feel, indeed, no harm from that bomb-shell; (laughter) and net only de I not feel stunned by Mons. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte's sacringious aim at the very life of repoblicanism, but I take it rather for one of those providential effects by which the very orime turns out only to promote that just cause which it was intended to oppress (Oherra) I could not become scathed or sfunned by it because it was unexpected by me. I have very often, in New York, publicly and privately, forested that event. Heavy steamer may bring us tidings of the outbreak, of the unavoidable crisis, of the European continent, because almost the day of the great contest between ambition and freedom is being pointed out by the Presidential selection in France.

This extract contains merely the commencement of a train of reasoning endeavoring to exhibit to the werld that the recent military revolution in France is one of the pappiest things for the restoration of demecracy in that country, and ever all Europe—inin European struggles for freedom. Now, with all due deference to Kossuth's intelligence, sagacity. and elequence, we beg leave to differ very materially in opinion with him as respects the influences and the effects which may follow from the recent events in France, so far as the establishment of republics in Europe may be involved. Undoubtedly, knowing the value of republican government and practical democracy of a sensible kind, every citizen of the United States would be glad to see the same blessings extended to all the nations of Europe-to all nations of the earth; but hopes and wishes, founded on the feelings of humanity, cannot remove broad, palpable facts in the character and history of races-facts which are as palpable and as fixed in certain stages of civilization, as are the Alps or

Pyronnees on the geographical face of Europe. Kossuth is an actute politician, as well as a great declaimer, a powerful orator, and an original thinker. He uses the events of the day, however, in this instance, not as a great philosopher-not as a mighty thinker-not as an Aristotle or a Bacon, but like one of those small politicians whom we have in abundance among us, and who figure before each great election, by endeavoring to turn every little event to their own side, whether the truth of the facts will allow it or not. Some years ago, a great contest between the federal and republican parties was going on in this State. Some preliminary election, or meeting, took place in a sequestered part of the State. Forthwith, every little politician on one side cried out, "Great news from Unadilla" the democratic party successful!" The other gried out in the same way, "Great news from Unadilla! the federal party successful!" In fact, both parties claimed, from the same little event, s result such as they wished to ensue. Kossuth, from the instinctive impulses of human nature, and the ordinary arts of political clap-trap, appropriates, in a similar way, the recent events in France, as forming most conclusive evidence that democracy in Europe is now nearer being estab-lished than it ever was before; and that the coup fittet of Napoleon, which he foresaw and predicted, like a true prophet, is the principal evidence that Bungary and all the rest of Europe will soon be delivered from the two millions of soldiers who have the Continent now under their control.

All these calculations of mighty consequences from little events will not amount to much. If the socialists or the republicans of France, or all the factions exposed to Louis Napoleon and the army,

were to unite, and create a civil war in that com and were they also to be victorious over Louis Na-poleon and his forces, the condition of France would not be a bit better, nor nearer to the point of democratic institutions. A military government similar to the present, would succeed the defeat of Napoleon and his troops. But the truth is, there seems to be no prospect, at present, that a sufficient force can be raised among the opponents of Napoleon even to create a civil war in France. The leon, even to create a civil war in France. The other despots, with their million and a half of standing armies, are decidedly in his favor, and will listen to no complaints from those who have been

The comp d'état of Napoleon is a natural event in the history of France and of Europe. During the several former revolutions, the standing army of France remained almost neutral. Every émeute was commenced by the ouvriers, and the barriendes were managed by certain bands of the National Guard; while the troops of the line, whose business it was to fight, looked on in idleness and stupor, till nearly the close of every contest The military of France have just discovered a great secret. They have at length ascer-tained that they possess within themselves the elements of strength and force beyond that of all those unorganized or sudden revolutionists. There can be ne doubt that the recent military revolution in France is a deep-laid design, formed by the leaders of the army, using Louis Napoleon merely as a name and symbol in the new destiny and the new fate which await the French people. With an army of three hundred thousand men, and a centralized civic force of five hundred thousand office-holders, with supreme power in the departments in Paris-these two forces, military and civil forming nearly a million of men in possession of pewer, with tact, and determination, and courage, and want of principle and plenty of demoralization can hold France as long as the Roman army held the empire of Rome, from the time of Augustus Casar to Augustulus.

The true philosophical reading of France and Europe is very different from, and very opposite to, that which Kossuth has given to these events. Europe, in its civilization, morals, state of society, government, politics, is, in some respects, in precisely the same position as it was when Augustus became master of ancient Rome, under the authority of the Roman arms, or the Prætorian Guards. All Europe is now under military despotism. Standing armies, amounting in the aggre gate to two millions of men, with centralized civie office holders, probably equal in all to three millions more, are now in possession of all power over the three hundred millions of peeple in Europe; and that power, by the same system, they can keep in their possession for the present century, and per-haps for two or three centuries more, as the Lower Empire was held and governed by similar military organizations. What is there to oppose the union of such physical and such civic force, combining everything in religion, in commerce, in trade, in power, and demoralization, all for the same end? The democrate of France have, on several occasions, tried their hand at self-government, and particularly previous to the elec-tion of Louis Napoleon, and have shown themselves deplorably ignorant, impracticable, absurd, and unequal to the task. The republicans of Germany, of Hungary, of Italy, of the whole Continent, fur-nished the same deplorable instances of incapacity for self-government. Now that the despots, with their two millions of men, have the whole Contin under their heels, what can these impracticable de mocrats, broken into violent personal factions-what can they do ? All the men of commerce and trade. who care nothing for political theories or religious opinions, will unite, and support the military governments, France included. The immense armies will keep down all emcutes-all insurrec tions-and the terror which they will carry throughout Europe will only the more enable them to establish a new Roman Empire, on a larger scale, "with five heads and ten horns," all united on the same great principle, and im-bued with the same selfish purposes. No matter if Louis Napoleon is assassinated today-the army will put another in his place, as the Prectorian Guards did in Rome. If the Emperor of Russia loses his life the next day, or the Emperor of Austria be substituted for another the day after, the military regime has discovered its power over modern civilization; and the military regime, combined with the centralization of the civil offices, will continue that government as long as the same system and the same elements continued it during the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. The telegraph, printing, steam--al! the great physical and intellectual improvements of the age-only tend to give strength and unity to that old Roman system of government which has been revived, improved, and enlarged in our own day.

These, we contend, are the correct and philosophical conclusions which ought to be taken of the recent events in Europe, if we read history with due consideration, and have no object in view but that of instructing humanity and the present age. In fact, instead of arguing at all for the return of the republican era by these recent events, as Kossuth wants us to believe, we ought to look further in respect to our own interests in this country, and the eservation of the institutions which have been erested on this continent, from the hostile inroads that the despots of Europe will soon entertain against us. Here is the hot-bed and the source of all the democracy which hitherto has agitated so fruitlessly in Europe; and it is much more likely that these vindictive, malicious, atrocious despots of Europe, with all their military and naval power, may combine against the libertles and interests of the United States, than that they will fall victims to any insurrection or th any war of

the democracy within their own limits. The views of Kossuth on the French revolution are the views of an eloquent sophist-not of a clear, practical, comprehensive intellect; the inductions of small ward politician-not of a philosophic statesman ; and we trust that no one will take his sudden and flighty fancies on these public affairs for the solid deductions of awakezed intellect from terrible facts. We would advise him and his friends to turn their attention to sober realities-not sophistries, absurdities and improbabilities, however fine in language, novel in thought, or eloquent in delivery. Let them all take a lesson from their avant-courier, old Governor Uihazy-let them go to the West, buy farms, turn farmers and practical philosophers, and Kossuth may be returned from some Western State as a delegate and a Congressman. All else is humbug.

LOLA MONTES'S DEBUT .- This evening Lola Montes makes her first appearance as a danseuse at the Broadway Theatre, and we have some doubts whether the public will not be disappointed with her dancing. After curiosity is satisfied, in one or two nights, she must rely upon her merits in dancing alone; the excitement will all subside, and she will be regarded as merely a second or third rate artist. She is by no means equal to Fanny Elssler, Cerito, or any other great artist either as a danseuse or in point of beauty and elegance. Her great forte is not in public, but in private and social circles, where she shines as an intellectual woman, by her dashing powers of conversation, salient, impulsive wit, and smart repartee. She has no room or opportunity to show eff these peculiarities, in a ballet, and on the stage there will be little attraction about her except the mere circumstance of her being a sort of historical and romantic character, and that, in connection with her wild career, the simple truth is stranger than any fiction. This curiosity will be very specdily gratified, and the public will then begin to think no more of her than of any other "nine days wonder." She should give lectures deliver one-or turn counsel and lawyer, in her own case. She is already nearly as good a lawyer as some of those who now figure largely at the bar, in

Lebajer cests

THE ART UNION LOTTERY .- The drawing of the Art Union lottery will take place on Wednesday evening, and, as usual, just previous to the distribution the newspapers are crowded with pair and "first rate notices" of the institution and its managers and directors. If these puffs and notices are to be relied upon, the Art Union never was me o prosperous than it is at present, the management for the past year never was excelled, the pictures to be distributed are chefs-i'ouvres, without an excep-tion; and that a work of art that Raphael, Corregio, Rembrandt, or any other of the old mass would be preud of in his day, awaits every one pays his subscription before the distribution. All this puffery and nonsense is, however, very well understood. Instead of the Art Union being presperous, it is well known that within the last two or three years public confidence has gradually been withdrawn from it, and that the subscriptions for the present year, after deducting what has been expended in oysters and champagne suppers for the directors and their friends, do not amount to within several thousand dollars of those of last year, and still less of the year before.

Now, what is the cause of this withdrawal of publie confidence from an institution which was avowedly organized for the promotion of the fine arts, and the encouragement and nurture of native talent in the United States? One time the list of subscribers numbered as many as sixteen thousa and the receipts amounted to the large sum of sinety the usand dollars. What are the receipts for the present year? According to the last achalf of that sum.

The causes of this falling off are several. The first, and perhaps the main one, is the want of public confidence in the management and in the managers. The receipts and expenses are not accounted for in a manner to entitle the statements of the managers to credit. So much is charged for printing, in a lump—so muchfor advertising, in a lump—so much for this, and so much for that, in a lump; and at the end, so much for pictures, keeping secret the several amounts paid. Is it any wonder that the public hesitates about supporting an insti-tution whose accounts are rendered in this loose way? The amount paid for pictures is confined to the clique of managers, comprising some men who, to say the least, keep their financial accounts very loosely. Again: This clique, by certain caucus management, keep themselves in office from year to year, and the mode in which they procure their election, is hardly allowable, if not illegal. On the night of the distribution of the paintings, and when the people are at xious to have the drawing take place as soon as possible, the list of officers of the preceding year, with one or two changes, is propored; and as there is no time for discussion, the list is declared elected. Tais coup d'état is practised every year, and with so much success that a certain gentleman who has been charged as being a defaulter to the government, has continued to retain his connection as manager or director for a number of years past, through good and ovil report. It is well known, too, that a certain clique

of artists who are the favorites of the managers, have received an undue proportion of the patronage and funds of the institution, to the prejadice of the rest of the profession, and that their daubs have been purchased, and conspicuously placed on the walls of the Art Union rooms, to the tion of valuable and meritorious works of art. The result of this has been, quarrels, and bickerings, and animosities, among the artists and their friends. to a degree that is not generally imagined. We have been inundated, during the year, with articles and communications, criminations and recriminations, exhibiting the effects of this state of things that, were we to pub ish one-third of them, we

would have no room for the news of the day. In fine, then, it is not to be wondered at that the Art Union lottery scheme is rapidly on the decline. It is, at best, but a violation of the lottery and gambling law of this State; and this would have prevented the public from supporting it, at the out-set, but for the benefit it was thought it would confer on art and artists, on the principle that the ead would justify the means. The public would continue to support it, if it was under better management. But when vast sums of money are expended in oyster and champagne suppors for the managers and their particular friends-when the receipts are accounted for in the unsatisfactory manner we have represented-when the entire control of the institution, ever since its organization. has been in the same hands, with but few changes, many of them without taste or generous feelings, should decrease one-half in two or three years. The truth is, nothing can save the institution from utter extinction but the ousting of the clique of persons who have controlled it so long, and the establishment of an entirely new board of officers. who will command public confidence. This is the only method to recuse rate it that is left, and the subscribers should tak - the necessary steps at once to carry this purpose into effect on Wednesday evening before the drawing. Let there be a fair

election of new managers. FERRY LEASES .- The present lessee of Houston street ferry to Williamsburg, is applying for a new lease of ten years, from 1853 to 1863, and offers only six thousand five hundred dollars per annum. There is considerable competition for this ferry, and very large offers have been made by responsible parties An annual rept nearly three times greater than that now paid, has been offered ; notwithstanding which, we should not be surprised if the present lessoe got his lease renewed for ten years, without any increase in rent. It would be on a par with many acts of the present Corporation. The only way to dispose of these ferry privileges, to give perfect satisfaction, is to put them up at auction, and let them go to the highest bidder, or receive sealed proposals, and accept the highest price offered. This would be so fair and just that no one but politicians disappointed in getting all the spoils, could complain. The Board of Assistant Aldermen have passed the resolution renewing the lease of the Williamsburg ferry for ten years, at the old rent. It has been brought up in the Board of Aldermen, and an attempt made to pass it, without waiting for the report of the Ferry Committee. It will come up again this evening, and, as the present Board have but a short time longer to suck the treasury, a strong effort will be made to get the resolution through. An annual rent of sixteen thousand ave hundred dollars has been offered for this ferry by responsible parties, which, for ten years, would make an aggregate of one hundred thousand dollars in favor of the city treasury. This will probably be thrown away, for the purpose of putting a much larger sem in the pockets of some political favorites. Verily, it is about time there was a radical change in both boards of the Common

PARSON BEFORER AND CAPTAIN RYNDERS .- Some newspaper calls the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher "the Captain Rynders of the Puritan Church." We rather think the parallel injures the character of the valiant Captain, and he ought to bring an action of libel against the journal that puts him on the same leveliwith a man whose public speeches and sermone are so full of blasphemy and abomination. Captain Rynders, in all his speeches at Tammany Hall, always exhibited a proper reverence and respect for God, religion, and the Bible.

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS IN THE CITY.-ACcording to the best opinions at some of the recent primary elections for committees of the two parties—the whigs and democrats—they have de-veloped a very little public seatiment looking to the next Presidency & General Scott appears to be the principal favorite among the whigs, and Gen.
Case or Gen. Butler among the democrate. The
opinions, however, of these small ward politicians
do not amount to a great deal. They are merely prope in the great comm.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE AND ITS MANAGEMENT. -Some of the Sunday papers tell very queer ste about the Custom House and its management, about the Custom House and its management, ur-der the present regime. It seems, according to these statements, that Mr. Maxwell, the present distinguished Collector, has filled many of the ix-terstices of the Custom House with his relativer, friends and countries. friends, and acquaintances, to a most extraordinary extent; and what is more to the purpose, it is stated that some of them, while keeping their offices in the Custom House, and drawing their pay, are engaged in their usual vocations round and about the country, as milkmen, and farmers, and what not.

The objections made by those grumblers, to the system introduced by the Collector, are not very cogent, particularly in his case. Why? Mr. Maxwell is a descendant from one of the old Scottish clans, and it has always been considered a maxim among the breechless Highlanders, both moral and religious, that the chief of a clan who does not take care of his own relatives, is worse than an infidel, and deserves hanging on the highest tree on the highest hill within sight of Ben Lomond, or the Skiddaw, or the Cheviot Hills. If this safe precedent do not satisfy the grumblers at the policy of the present Custom House, we can point to the favorable ex-ample furnished by the members of the present cabinet at Washington, who, in all their doings and appointments, take care of themselves and their clatives to the fullest extent, while the rest of the whige are turned out on the common—Galphinism, it has been semetimes called—and it seems now to be the prevailing principle under the present adminis-tration, not only in Washington, but throughout

the country. Well, there is some comfort in knowing that a change will be made after the next Presidential

THE RIDDLE HUNBUG .- The inhabitants round Madison square have been at last aroused to vehement action and opposition to the humbug of the crystal palace which Mr. Riddle and some others have attempted to fasten upon the city. The project has stuck in the Corporation. Every respect-able journal has already pronounced against it, as an illegal violation of the rights of the inhabitant around Madison square, and we shall, we trust, hear no further of the impudent humbug from any

DECLINE OF RELIGION.—According to religious statistics, it is asserted that church goers have declined thirty per cent in New York during the last thirty years, while theatres have increased fifty per cent. These changes have been caused by the doctrines of socialism and abolition going into churcher. One half the clergy are rank so cialists or abolitionists, vide Parson Beecher.

GAS CONTRACT. - Why don't the gas consumers. so outraged by the corrupt Corporation, call a pub-lic meeting, and express their opinions on the outrage? If the Mayor be expected to put his honest veto upon it, he ought to be supported warmly.

THE KOSSUTH FUND.-Kossuth says the money collecting for him is not to be used to promote revo lution in Europe. What is to be done with it, then? Is it to go the way of the Slievegammon Irish fund !

MUSICAL MATTERS IN NEW YORK -CATHERINE HAVES AUSICAL MATTERS IN NAW YOR -CATHERINE HAVEN AND JERNY LIND.—Notwithstanding the aunouncement that Saturday evening's performance was the last of the concerts of Catherine Mayes in this city at present, she will give three more concerts this week—one to-night at Tripler Hall, for the benefit of the Musical Fund Society; Tripler Hall, for the benefit of the Musical Fund Society; another on Tuesday evening at Brocklyn; and a third on Wednesday afternoon at Tripler Hall, to all the children of the common schools of this city. This has been in consequence of an applie ation from the Soard of Education, in order to gratify the children; and it will be an interesting spectacle to see all these children drinking in the same of the Swan, with the delight she is save to the music of the Swan, with the delight she is sure to produce in their little minds. Jenny Lind, it is stated, premised to give a concert of the same kind when she was here before, but did not, probably from want of time. The arrangement is to charge the children 25 cents each the teachers to cents, and for such of the general public as there 's room for after that, \$1 each. It is said that the rivalry continues strong between the two artists, at least on one side. The placards for Jenny Lind's concerts, though to long before the time of her appearance, were placed right over the placards of Miss Hayes' concerts, on the very day of the appearance of the latter; and the advertisements of Miss Lind were inserted in the newspapers during all the time of Miss Hayes' concerts, side by side with her advertisements. Miss Lind went in our nice to Tripler Hall on Saturday evening, where she sat in an obscure corner; and it was when she heard the brilliant and leautiful execution of "The Last Rose of Summer" that she suddenly left the hall. All this, the feeling has run pretty high between the two singing birds. A weekly paper, published on Saturday, states that Jenny Lind did not return a visit of Miss Hayes. We hope this is not true The Nightiagule oper a to morrow night, at Tripler Hall.

LATH PROM BERMUDA -The brig Princess Reyal, Capt. Doe, arrived yesterday. in nincteen days from Bermuda, bringing us a copy of the Bermuda Royal Gezette, of the 6th instant. The only items of news it contained will be found under our maritime head.

THE NEW STRAMER INDEPENDENCE departs to-day for San Juan and Chagres. We understand the will carry from 350 to 400 passengers.

City Intelligence.

City Intelligence.

Chase is the warman—one of the woon Saturday night and yesterday is very remarkable. From extreme cold, the weather changed to alcoost warm, and rain has failen coplonely, carrying off the loc and snow. Exterday meradig the streets were like a sheet of glass, and hundreds of persons might be seen falling. Some of these events were quite indicrous. An Irishman was going down Chatham street, and had a straw rope wound around his brogues, a device resorted to by the peasantry in his native country, to prevent their slipping is the frost, and also to keep the snaw from getting into their shoes. The device had not the same effect on this occasion, for down he came, and after he got up fell a second time; when, a darkey coming up, with a knowing grin, eaid, "Ea. Pat, you can't deny that." Fat said nothing, but looked daggers at the negro, who was of rather ablebodied dimensions. The fields of loc feating in both rivers, resterday, were immease. The ferry boats had to take the most circuitous routes is avoid them, and sometimes they were carried away with them a considerable distance, walls the concursion caused by the paddle wheels striking against detached masses of ice, was tremendous, and resmed as if it would shake the boots to pleces.

Carriox to Parawa—Last Saturday afternoon a

mendous, and reemed as if it would shake the boats to pleces.

Carrien to Parents —Last Saturday afternoon a melancholy and fatal accident occurred in the family of Mr. John Cape, rebding at No. 138 Second street. It seems that his youngest son, a very fine child, between two and three years of age, was kneeling on a chair by the window anusing himself at the boys playing with siedges in the street, when the poor little fellow, in turning undealy, as was supposed, to speak to his airer, missel his hold on the chair, and fell with all his weight to the ficor, indicting a violent blow on the back of his head, causing a concussion of the brain. He was taken up, convuised and insensible Medical aid was procured, but all to no effect, as death ensued in about six hours afterwards. We relate the above sad affair as an instance to show how necessary it is for parents, and likewise these who have the charge of children to watch them with care, and thereby avoid calamities of this hind.

Digarit by Branco.—The women named Margaret

hind.

Dearst we have and thereby word calamids of this bind.

Dearst we have —The women named Margaret Davis, alias fillen Morgan, who was burned badly at the Sixth ward station house, on Friday night last, her clothing having accidentally taken fire from the store, died gesterday from the effects of the injury, at the City Hoopital. She was a native of this State, about thirty years of age, and w s a poor, destitute creature, having sought the station house for a lodging. Verdict accordingly.

Ingly.

Furny Bear Conternon.—Last evening, between seven and eight o'clock, the ferry boat Whitehall, of the Hamilton avenue route, was accidentally run into by the Union, of the South ferry, and somewhat damaged. The bulkheading and seats where the blow took effect, were started out nearly two feet. The passengers were much frightened, but we could not bear of any person being hurt—several were prostrated on the cabin flowr by the collision. The accident was in consequence of the dense fog that prevailed.

Dearn graphs for the could are produced by the collision.

by the collision. The accident was in consequence of the dense fog that prevailed.

DEATH FROM INTORICATION.—Alderman Dodge held an inquest, at the house 61 Washington street, on the body of a man maned John O'Donnell, aged 40 years, born in Ireland, who came to his death from the excessive use of strong drink. The deceased, according to the testimony of his wife, has been intoxicated every day for fifteen weeks, and has not during that time retired soher. The jury rendered a verdict of death by congestion of the brain, caused by an intemperate use of strong drink.

Accidentally Drownen,—An inquest was yesterday held, at the First ward station house, upon the body of a man, about 40 years of age, and a native of Ireland, who was drowned in the East River, off pier 14. It suppears that the deceased had been on board of the ship Sheridan, lying at that pier, to visit a friend who was about leaving for New Orleans, and on leaving the vessel, he slipped from the gang plank into the river. His bedy was recovered shortly stree, but life was entirely extinct. The jury rendered a variet accordingly.

The Forrest Deverce Case.—A copious, eviced and corrected report of this interesting trial will be published by the Law Espector of the New York Herald, in panaphies form, immediately after the termination of the proceedings. It will be the only authoratic report published in that form, and will contain capies of all the letters and documents offers on the trial. Orders from bookesliers to be addressed to Law Reporter, New York Herald. Copyright secured. Price 25 cents.

Home Journal for 1858.—New attractions—new features—new type. New is the time to subscribture 1862. Terms \$2 a year. Office of publication, for Futer street. As a New Your's present from a gentleman to lady, the Home Journal is unsurpassed as a gift in good safe.

Diners down town will find young BENEY GOSLING'S Restaurant, St Liberty street, neat, clean and elegant, walters polite and attentive, and cooking of the best. The industry, energy and ability of Young Gosling has secured for him a reputation unequalled by any other restauration; in New York. For a first-rate breakfast, dinner or ten, call at St Liberty street, first house out of Breadway.

The Hawthorn Tree.—This Splendid pless of medianism, which created so much attraction at the World's Pair, is now in the possession of Mr. Tutale 35 Breadway, and in a position for the inspection of visiters. Mr T. store presents a rich and beautiful appearance. The large stock of holiday giffs are tastefully displayed, and cageily soughs after. We hope the numerous patrons of this popular mark will be patient in waiting their turn to be served during the holiday season—Express.

Goods suitable for the New Year, at 393 Greenwish street, corner of Chambers. A large assortment of shirts, plain, and fancy crayats, scarfs, stocks, gloves, also, every line of undergarments, as good and as cheap as any in the city. Corner of Chambers and Green wich streets.

THOMAS McLaughlam.

Notice .-- R. Fisher, Jr., Watchmaker

John Hart, No. 419 Broadway, Impor-ter of and dealer in French, German and Shaker Fan-y Bashets; also, of Toys and Fancy Good, will sell, during the holiday season, his rich and valuable shock at very low prices. Call early, and avoid the crowd of Christmas and New Yoar Fre.

Catholic Presentation Books, --- Those who desire to obtain a reat and appropriate present for the holidays would do well to call at COZANS, 566 Broadway, and enamine his large and choice assortment of Bibles, Prayer Books, Annuala, &c., bound in the richest styles, and which he offers at very lowest eash prices.

Fancy and Fruit Cakes for New Year's.— The most extensive, and of the test quality made in the city, beyond a doubt, can be found as J. A. CURRIER'S Batery, 191 Greenwich street, old number, between Year y and Fulton streets.

Toys and Fancy Goods for New [Year, sling of, below cost, at 244 Grand street, embracing auge and well selected stock, of great variety.

Bloomer Game .- Just received at Rog Fancy Store, 449 Broadway, a large assortment of new and pleasing Gemes for Christmas presents. The Social Snake, Bloomer Game, Gelden Egg, Kro eledge of Trades, Magio Ring, Robin Bood, Poor Dig Soleige, and many others, cogetner with a large assortment of D specting Maps. Pictures and Pusales. Tay, &c., in end'ess variety, at ROGERS', No. 449 Broadway.

A Card.—The Writer begs leave, public-ly to schnwiedge with sincere gratitude, the disinterested and magasnimous conduct of Dr. Stratton, 239 Grand street, for it 'orning me, by his own experience, that Dr. Watt's Nervous Antidote would cure prolapsus uteris. Being a suf-ferer from that drassfrid disease for five years. I feel it my duty to recommend all so affected to see Dr. Stratton, be will give you such fistch in the antidate that you will take it, and then must be cured.

Selling Off-Ladies' Furs-New-Year's (fits-Bania, 106 Canal street, has reduced the prices on his ree and select stock of furs. manufactured expressly for ty retail trade, embracing every variety of martin, fitch, inchills, eromine, mink, squirrel, and lyax muffs, victouses, beas, tippets, and cuffs.

Children's Hats and Caps—Gifts for the New Year.—Parents and others about to purchase hats or saps for their children or young friends, are invited to in-spect the extensive assortment of these fabrics at Banis', No. 180 Canal street. He feels assured that the assortment, foreign and domestic, may challenge comparison with any in this city.

Hats, Caps, and Furs, in their variety,...
large assertment of mens' boys', and children' beaver,
alt, and cilk Hats, cloth and velvet Caps, ladies' and misses
cover and felt Bonnets. One proJ. W. KELLOGG, 128 Canal street.

Hats for the Holidays. -- Silk, Heaver, and Kossuth Felt-Children's White and Black Beaver-Bilk, Plash, and Gloth Caps. Now is your time to buy Ornaments for the Heat. Call at the Union Hat Store, No. 30

The Hat Finishers' Union continue to ell the best Hate made, and at the lowest rates. Standard rices, \$3 and \$4. N.B.—The Hat Finishers' Union is the sell the best lines man, and the linishers Union is the prices, \$5 and \$6. N.B.—The Hat Finishers Union is the only association of journeymen hatters in this city, now withstanding the base assertion to the contrary of a certain establishment, which has long practised its vile deceptions on the community, by publicly announcing itself a co-opporative Union, while said establishment is owned by two individuals, neither joy whom are practical hatters, but who seak to make aspital of public sympathy for working men. "Homesty is the best policy." HAT FINISHERS' UNION, No. 11 Park Row, opposite Aster House.

Bothing could be more Apprepriate.

Knoz, of Re. 128 fulton street, is of the opinion that any
young of sense would prefer to receive, as a holiday gift,
a handsone set of furs, in preferance to any gimerace of
jewelry, German toy, or fancifully bound volume of silly
nearese, and we ceincide with Knozi in this opinion.
Ladice, just give this hint to your "lovers, husbands counteryman and friends."

Hats for the Holldays .-- Why not holiday Hat as well as other things! Gentlemen will thank us for informing them that we are prepared to fernish to any extent, our beautiful holiday styles. Also, the very popu-lar Kossath soft Hat, with or without feather, WARNOCKS, Hatters, 272 Broadway, Irving House.

Hats of the regular Genin type, for the present winter, and very suitable for New-Lear's presents and visits, will be found at his catabilishment, in combination w' in a policiant varieties of the "riken cylinder," appropriate for young men, old men, and men of "a certain ago." These who approve the Hungarian, and other foreign innovations on the American hat, will find the most gracerul and boastiful "Kossutha." Ac., at Gentra. GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

Gerardus Boyce, Manufacturer of Silver Ware, 110 Greene street, between String and Primer streets New York.—Tea Kettlee, Yasse, Pitchers, Waiters, Dishes, Uras, Tea seta, Castors, Cupe. Forks and Speak, and all articles in the above line, on the most reasonable terms. N. E.—Old Plate manufactured into the new stylasterns.

Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Musilin Curtains, Gilt Cornios, Satin Delaines, and all other Cortain Materials, for sale at reduced prices, by KELTY & FERGUSON, 2895; Breadway, store extending through to 56 leads street.

Clonks suitable for Hollday Presents.— JAMES BECK & Co. are offering elegant Velvet Clonks, in all colors, trimmed with dark Martin and Ermine Furs. Price from \$30 to \$45. These are considered the most dis-tinguished Clonks of the season. Also a number of fine Cloth Clocks, reduced to \$10 seach. 350 Broadway.

Parisian Clonks and Opera Clonks, of the newest and most desirable styles, and of all the various fabries now fashionable, such as rich Velvet Silke, Sate Fure, Clein, Ac. Ro., naw be found at HITCHCOUR & LEADBEATER'S, 34; Broadway, espect of Leonard street, and as the most reasonable rates.

Shawle: Shawls!-Woollen Long and Square Shawls, et various kinds, such as Sootab.
Eay State, Watervliet, &c., together with the optendid
french Cashmers. Thibes and Brooks long and square
shawls, also, a good stock of all line sof Mouraing Shawls.
E., as HITCHCOCK & LIRADE RATERS, Syf Breadway.

Selling off Cheap, --Hitchcock & Lead-BEATER, 37 Breadway, corner of Leonard street, are sell-ing of their entires stock of spinnid; Silks, Tranch Merines Cashneres, and Wersted Plaids, Delains, and every other bind of dry goods, below cost. Their stock is the fines in the city, and affords the greatest inducements to ladies.

Pocket and Pen Knives, Hazors, &c .- A mantiful secortment of the above articles, of the most ra-and unique patterns, can be seen at the subsections. A. & J. SAUNDERS, 167 decadway, Gerner of Liberty street, and 357 Broadway.

Fortable Dressing Cases, in all that the same imports, compact and complete, containing useful ar-select, of the best quality, warranted.

A. A. J. SAUNDERS, 167 Breadway,
Corner of Liberty street, and 507 Breadway.

Comb Factory.—Ladies are respectfully invited to enamine the choice scienties of Jesu Combs, at the other large store. The variety, beyond all doubt, is the greatest in the city.

A. & J. SAUNDERS, 337 Breadway. Overconts, Snowconts, Doubleconts, &c.

Bound to Shine ... If you are ... Bound to shine on New Years Day, call on T. SMITH. Jr., luft Falton street, and select year dress for the occasion. He is a correct costumer, and will furnish you any sayle of garments you take to the fall of the correct costumer, and will furnish you any sayle of garments you take or fancy may dictate, on the most reasonable terms.

Shipts that fit Infallibly. -- The method of measuring adopted at GREEN'S, No. 1 Actor House, source a fit with mathematical certainty. The quality of the material and the needlework are unequalited. And at the very bour when a set of soirte are promised, they are sent home.

Porfect Shirts, --- Gentlemen complain sometimes that their Shirts don't fit. At GRIEN's, No. 1 Astor Heuse, every variety of form oan be fitted by a machematical system. The fashionable mus of our city know this to be the fact, and hence the multiplicity of erders with which this famous satisfishment is favored. Gentlement Furnishings for the Heildays—A splendid assertment of embroidered Shirts, Gentlement and Gloves, just received at GREEN'S calebrated Furnishing Store.

Wigo and Toupees. — Batchistor's New ptgio of Wigs are programed the most perfect imitation of the program of the property of the programming of the ptgiotal at MATOM Mich II or configurate Will Factory. No: 4 Wall opens, where can be found the Bresst and logs as-

A Decided Benefit. -- There are few genemes who do not suffer from irritation of the stin of the after advantage and cold weather is a had aggreeated fable will, as it is apt to resmote cruptions on the face beat preventive is found in the use of the new inventic f William Bodle. 277 Washington street, whose Amo has a soothing tendency, and preservative operation gain no other scap possesser. It is now highly no overywartery of climate. Bold wholesale and retail B. & D. Sands. '400 Fulton street: Rushton, Clark and J. Milhau, 183 Broadway; Wm H. Cary & Ce, 28 strees; and by the druggists and perfumers through world.

Headache and Nervous Debility .. Headache and Nervous Debility.—Thou-sands who sufer from these complaints are increasints at the real cause, in most instances, is a weakened and duranged state of the stomach and digestive functions. The Oxygenated Bitters are peculiarly adapted to the cure of these symptoms and inparts pleasant constitute. Ledies will find strength, without the least intusication. Ledies will find them a most agreeable remedy. Sold, wholesals and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton street; C. H. King, 192 Mrandway, and A. L. Seoville & Co., 315 Broadway; and by droggists generally.

MONEY MARKET.

SUNDAY, December 28-6 P. M. The past week has been one of considerable excitement n political and financial circles. The arrival of severa in pointeal and mancial circles. The arrival of several steamers from Europe, with intelligence from France of an interesting character, has had a tendency to depress commercial eperation, and cause a great many capital-ists to withdraw from the market and wait the course of events. This is, without doubt, the safest and surest policy to pursue. A masterly inactivity, in times of doubt and distrust, is unattended with fears or apprehensions; and as moneyed men are naturally timid the effect of the coup d'état of Louis Napoleon is likely to e rather unfavorable to some of our most important interests. It is calculated to restrict our exports and augment our imports; it is calculated to induce shippers on this side of the Atlantic, to keep back for a time supplies of our principal staples, and to induce manufacturers on the Continent to hasten their exports to this country. fearful that some political movement will be made that will throw upon the markets of the United States such quantities of similar fabrics as will materially depre-ciate prices. Such is the natural effect of political revoutions abroad, while peace and quiet reign at home The manufacturers of Europe are peculiarly sensitive in regard to these matters. They find markets here for nearly and in times of their greatest troubles and difficulties their attention is turned to this country for aid and support. There are no other markets in the world so sure, so remunerating, as those of the United States. The probability is that our importations for the year 1852, will exceed those of any previous year; and a larger 1852, will exceed those of any previous year; and a larger per cent of the aggregate, than usual, will be, without doubt, on foreign account. The people of Europe have for some time past been rapidly hearding the precious metals. Eavings from their industry have been put into safe places, in the shape of coin, and they will, without doubt, economize and increase their surplus as much as possible, in view of a revolution of some kind. This feeling will make them more than ordinarily industrious, and note than ordinarily economical. The result will be a greater production and a smaller consumption of manufactures throughout Europe, leaving a larger surplus to find markets abroad. That we shall get our full share, is beyond a doubt. The effect of tical eruption in France upon the capitalists of the Old World, will doubtless be as great and as imme diate as upon any other class. Those connected with and deeply involved in the public debts of European powers, may not be able to withdraw their interests without ruinous sacrifices ; but those who have available means, will be induced to turn their attention to the public investments of this country, where permanene and security are guaranteed, where political agitator are harmless, and where the doctrine of intervention or non-intervention, is not of sufficient consequence to occupy the public mind for any length of time. Every political demonstration in Europe ultimately operate favorably upon our most vital interests. The first effec favorably upon our most the operation is not properly un-derstood. A sert of spathy refires upon those who are much extended in their mercantile transactions, and no a time-after a little cool reflection-they find they have been more frightened than hurt, and begin to look about. fore sure to ruin them, to some profitable account. It is now the prevailing opinion among the commercial cal and financial affairs in Europe, will, sooner of operate materially in favor of this country; if in no Troubles in Europe induce holders of American securi ties to tighten their grasp, and others to secure their for tunes beyond any contingency that may happen at A few years will give us a different class of emigrants.

and many who have long since sent their property here will follow it. The development of our most valuable resources has been restricted for the want of capital. Public and private wealth has been limited, for the want of means to give our facilities activity. Our natural in crease has never been sufficient to keep pace with our wants, and the accession of foreign capital has, therefore, at all times, been a matter of vast importance. The revolution in Europe, in 1848, gave a great impetus to the transfer of capital to our securities. The investment since has been steady, and has reached an immense amount. It is therefore probable that the present state of things in Europe will give another impulse to the movement, and largely increase the securities now held by foreigners. This is by no means the ost important effect of such coup d'élats as Napoleon practises. Capital for employment in active industry is coming out in large sums. Manufacturers, mechanics, and artisans, and operatives of all kinds are emigrating to our shores, and with their money and their skill, engaging in the same branch of industry here. A guaranty that they will be protected in the prosecution of their art, is alone sufficient to reain all that come, and induce others to follow. The fa silities for manufacturing are as great and as good in this cuntry er in any other part of creation. We have imense markets within our own limits, and are invorably located with regard to markets of other countries. Transpertation, interrally and externally, is as easy, as oneap and as expeditious in this country as in any part of Ru-rope; and the time is not far distant, when, as a manufacface of the earth. All we want is capital. At all hazards, we shall acquire that gradually, but are thankful for any movement calculated to induce capitalisis in other parts of the world to not only transfer their money to our shores, but to come with it; for where their treasure-

s, there will their heart be also. The .4llany Journal gives the annexed abetract of the returns of some of the railroad companies of this State now in the office of the State Engineer, for presen to the Legislature, made for the year ending September

30, 1861 :--

| Delication | Del 34.001 Watertown and Rome 72 440,240
Watertown and Rome 72 1,153,307
Buffalo and StateLine 9 640,696
Hudson and Berkshire 51 14 823,301
Elilabury 90,744 16,249 16% 1,740,460 239,849 103,680